What will you do?" We shall go down to Brooklyn on the 24th nd nominate, a State ticket and fill out our

electoral ticket." "What do you think of Senator Hill's atti-

tude?" Well, Senator Hill prefers keeping control of the State organization to being the representative man from New-York State in the reorganized Democracy. The time will come when he will regret being content with such petty poli-

It is stated that the Buffalo delegates to the adjourned Syracuse Convention will start for Brooklyn on Saturday. The entire delegation will go to Brook'yn. The convention will be held in the Academy of Music on Thursday next It will name a ticket probably on the Saratoga platform unanimously adopted on June 24, which declares that "until international co-operation for bimetallism can be secured, to which all our efforts as a Government and as a people shouldsbe in good faith directed, we favor the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard essential to the preservation of our National credit, the redemption of our public pledge and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor." This platform was drafted by Senator Hill. It is reported here that Senator Palmer, the Sound Money candidate for President, and General Simon Bolivar Buckner will be present at the Brooklyn Convention. Henry G. Richmond and other prominent Democrats here say that a candidate for Governor in opposition to Thacher will be nominated at the Brooklyn Convention.

A NEW ELEMENT IN THE CONVENTION. There was an element in the Convention new to Democratic conventions which favored the nomination of Congressman William Sulzer for Governor. This element was largely Populistic in character and it chose to think that Sulzer a most ardent silverite. This faction was largely led by Mayor McGuire, of Syracuse. The speeches made in the Convention in Sulzer's favor largely consisted of attacks upon Thacher. Thus, Judge Downs, of Broome County, who nominated Sulzer, said:

"Has any one here a letter from John Boyd Thacher saying he favors Bryan and Sewall?" "Mr. Thacher has never recanted his gold standard speech," said John M. Carlisle, of Watertown

Thomas F. Grady had to come to Thacher's defence and to pledge his word that Thacher's position was perfectly clear, "Have no fear," he said, "that in nominating Thacher you nominate a man of doubtful position or one who will detract from the strength of Bryan and Sewall."

William H. Russell, a recent Southern immigrant to New-York, called attention to Thacher's speech in June and called upon the Convention to nominate Sulzer.

When the vote was taken, however, Thacher had 333 votes, Sulzer only 90, and Judge Porter, of Watertown, 20. Mr. Thacher was then de-

Judge Porter was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation and Judge Titus had a similar experience as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The electoral ticket named is the weakest in many years put forward by the Democratic party in this State. There are no men of prominence upon it beyond the two electors-at-large-Benjamin Wood, Editor of "The New-York Daily News," and Robert P. Bush, of Elmira, ex-Speaker of the Assembly-and the district delegates, Andrew McLean, William R. Hearst, William L. Brown, John Brisben Walker and H. H. Rockwell. All the rest are political nohodies picked up by David B. Hill and the other leaders in the Convention and put upon the list without expectation that they will ever have to act as electors. There are very few business men among the thirty-six men named; nearly all are obscure politicians. David B. Hill, however, accomplished his chief aim when he undertook to change the Democratic State Convention by long-distance telephone. He grasped control of the machinery of the Democratic party by putting his lieutenant. Elliot Danforth, at the head of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Hill also put into the ranks of the committee several friends of his. Opposition was made to Mr. Danforth's election as chairman when the State Committee met, but it was of a feeble character; only eight committeemen of fifty opposed his election. The ground of opposition hot partisan of Bryan and Sewall he was really as cold inwardly toward the Populistic candi-

John F. Gaynor, of Onondaga County, who was elected treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, is a wealthy contractor. When he wa told of his election as treasurer, he said: "Con found it, why did they elect me? I am a gold man."

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN RESIGNS

dates as the gold Democrats.

William F. Sheehan promptly carried out his threat to resign as a member of the Democratic National Committee if a platform should be adopted approving of the Chicago platform. The following telegram was received during the ses-

New-York, September 17, 1898.

To the Hon. Thomas F. Grady, Chairman, Convention Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.
My resignation from the National Committee has this day been forwarded to the Hon. James K. Jones.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.

The Democratic State Committee, however, deferred electing a successor to Mr. Sheehan until its meeting in New-York the coming week. Possibly this postponement of action in the selection of a member of the National Committee may indicate hostility to Frank Campbell, of Bath, ex-State Controller, who has been suggested for the

THACHER'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

John Boyd Thacher, It is said, will attempt to infuse life into the dead Democratic canvass in this State by bringing State issues to the front and thus hopes to avoid mention among the silverites of his gold standard speech and among the gold Democrats of his acceptance of the nemination for Governor upon a silver platform. he platform was largely charged with refer-

cates to State matters, with the purpose of giving Mr. Thacher an opportunity to talk on State affairs. Mr. Thacher and his Republican opponent, Frank S. Black, live within six miles of one another, one at Albany and the other a: Troy. This makes the vicinity of the State capital more of a political centre this year than before in a good many years.

POPULISTS WILL NOT INDORSE THACHER. The Populist State Committee decided after a conference to-night that they will not indorse the

nomination of Thacher. Prominent members of the committee said to-night that they would have given Sulzer their support had he received the Democratic nomination, but that they cannot support Thacher A bet of \$200 was made at the Genesee House

this evening that Thacher will be beaten by over 200,000 in the State.

STATE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. CHOSEN BY THE POPOCRATIC CONVENTION AT

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.-The Presidential electors chosen by the Democratic State Convention here to-day are as follows:

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE Robert H. Bush, of Horseheads; Benjamin V of New-York.

Dist. Electors.
1-John P. Madden.
2-Andrew McLean.
3-James Burriel.
4-James J. Kerwin.
5-Martin H. Duane.
6-John Emis.
21-H. Van Wergen.
22-John W. Almstead. Dist. Electors.

18 W. B. Brinnier.

19 David Morey.

20 M. N. Noian.

21 H. Van Wergen.

22 John W. Aimstead.

23 John O'Nell.

24 Charles D. Moore.

25 Clarence B. Crouse.

26 Jason T. Mervil.

27 George Preeman.

28 William C. Swartz.

29 H. H. Rockwell.

20 James Blasel.

21 William Kramer.

52 Jacob Stern.

33 Abraham J. Eliss.

84 David S. Wright.

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ITS WORK QUICKLY DONE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE POPOCRATIC CON-VENTION IN BUFFALO.

THE RAPID EXECUTION OF THE MACHINE SOME-WHAT DELAYED BY THE IRREPRESSIBLE PURROY-PERMANENT CHAIRMAN ROCK

> WELL'S "ARGUMENT"-SULZER'S BOOM BURSTS-HOW THE NOMINATIONS WERE MADE. [BY TELEGR/PH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Buffalo, Sept. 17 .- If all the blatherskites outside of an insane asylum could be got together in one place, it is doubtful if they would equal in wild delusions and unquestioned evidences of dementia the vaporings of the "orators" who rent the air in the Academy of Music to-day, entertaining the body assembled, called the Democratic State Convention, on alleged questions of finance. "Tom" Grady's Popocratic deliverance yesterday, on his election as temporary chairman of the Convention, was mild and ingenious compared to some of the "nominating speeches" which were listened to during the Convention's long session to-day. The result, the utter collapse of the organized offort to stampede the Convention to radical free silver. was the conspicuous and clearly defined feature of the day. Out of 443 votes cast for Governor, 333 of them were credited to a man who very recently asserted that every dollar he possessed in the world would be jeopardized by the election of Bryan.

THACHER'S GOLD SENTIMENTS HEARD AGAIN.

This nomination of Thacher by a three-fourths vote was made also in the face of his speech at the Democratic State Convention in June last, when he denounced the foolishness of the 16 to 1 theory in unmistakable language. That the Convention should not nominate Mr. Thacher without knowing where he stood, one of the Sulzer advocates read salient parts of his Sara-

The only significant change observable in the hall decorations since ye terday's session was the introduction of two small and cheap portraits of W. J. Bryan, but only one small and cheap portrait of Arthur Sewall. They seemed to have been "sneaked in" in the night. Space had been left near one of the Bryan portraits as though the managers had expected to put in also one of "Tom" Watson's pictures, but it hadn't arrived in time. The Convention was to have been called to order at 10 a. m., but it was 11:15 a. m. before Senator Grady let his temporary chairman's gavel fall. The delay, it was explained, was caused by trouble with Senator Hill's long-distance telephone at Albany. Hill had got wind of Purroy's intentions to make a display of his oratory before the Convention. Fearing disastrous results, Hill tried to stop the performance, and it was said that it was because of interruptions in the reception of Hill's unheeded admonition to Purroy that the meeting was so late in starting.

Bulger, of Oswego, promptly submitted the report of the Committee on Credentials. It seated the Albany delegates, gave the contestants of Monroe County half a vote each; made the sitting delegation of Wayne County regular, and put in John H. McGivern and his associates of Wyoming County. The report was adopted with that convinced many old-time spectators that the machine was running with its accustomed vigor.

pretended to "argue" the financial question. The primary class in "Coin's Financial School" would be thrown into spasms by some of Rockwell's

be thrown into spasms by some of Rockwell's crude inferences. Here 's part of this effort:

After the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, a distinguished ex-Governor of this State who participated in its proceedings, but who has since fled to the Cave of Aduliam at Indianapolis, is reported to have said that "the platform was just suited to the candidates and the candidates to the platform." And although the remark was made by way of disparagement, yet from the expressions of sentiment which we have already had here, and from the instructions we have received from our constituents, I believe that the platform and candidates are not only suited to each other, but are suited to the needs and requirements of the whole American people, that they meet the approval of the party and that in November they will receive the approval of the majority of the voters of the Nation. For mathy years our people have had to struggle with adverse conditions rather than with political theories. Early in 1893 conditions which had been slowly but surely ripening under a false and mischievous financial system resulted, as has been foreseen and foretold, in great business adversity and a general prostration of our commerce and industries. Banks closed their doors, and many of our diest and strongest business insultations were forced to the wall. Factories were closed, and great armies of the unemployed looked despairingly on and saw their wives and children suffering for the necessaries of life. The Congress was convened in special session for the purpose of devising means to relieve the situation. During the debates which ensued the senior Senator from this State said in his place in the Senate: "The permanent remedy for all our financial evils is a return to the system of bimetallism which existed prior to 1873."

HE THINKS HAMILTON WAS A SILVERITE.

HE THINKS HAMILTON WAS A SILVERITE Gentlemen, we are Democrats and we are not revolutionists. The financial evils from which we then suffered still exist. Business still languishes. The army of the unemployed still stands with folded arms and wistfully waiting to see the wheels of industry again in motion. Our opponents offer us no remedy or relief. If the policy of stradfast adherence to gold monometallism enunciated by them for the first time in the National platform of any political party shall be made effective, then we are without hope. And what is our remedy? What was the system of bimetallism which prevailed prior to 1873? It was the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, on equal terms and without discrimination, at a ratio of practically 16 to 1, exactly what is demanded by the Chicago platform. It is the bimetalle system of the Constitution which reserves to the Federal Government the exclusive right to coin money, and forbids the States from making anything other than gold and silver coins of the United States a legal tender in the payment of debts. It is the system founded by that great conservative statesman and financier. Alexander Hamilton, by and with the advice, consent and co-operation of the Father of Democracy. Thomas Jefferson, and the other early statesmen.

In June last the Republican party assembled in National Convention at St. Louis, nominated its candidate for President and Vice-President, and adopted a platform of principles. It is the first square declaration in any platform in favor of the single standard and in opposition to the use of silver as lawful money. Silver is not "standard" money now, but is measured by gold. We have the gold standard alone, and the Republican party in its platform demands its maintenance in violation of the Constitution. Again I say we are Democrats, and we are not revolutionists. Revolutionists Rather apply the term to those engaged in the attempt to destroy one-half of the money of the world, thereby, as Baron Rothschild said, accomplishing a destruction of values without utionists. The financial evils from which we then

GOLD DOLLAR A CREDIT DOLLAR.

But it is also charged that we are Repudiationists. They say that we are in favor of a 53-cent dollar to be used in the payment of debts. Our dollar to be used in the payment of debts. Our answer is that a return to the system of bimetallism which existed prior to 1873 means that gold and sliver shall be kept at a parity of value according to the legal ratio. Why was it that the bullion value remained stable before 1873, and began to vary after that date? Not because of the increased relative production of silver. There were much wider variations in the relative production of the metals before 1873 than there have been since. At one period the production of gold was 75 per cent less than of silver. At another period it was more than 200 per cent greater. At one time silver coinage almost ceased. But all during this almost one hundred years there was never a moment when a melted silver dollar of the United States would not bring more than a dollar in gold in the world's market.

Their value is artificial, caused by human desire. That desire is caused by their monetary use, and that alone. The value of gold rests in the confidence that men have in a government that it will recognize its monetary use and stamp it as money. While men had that same confidence in silver it was as valuable when melted as when coined, just as gold has continued to be. It was because the Government withdrew that recognition, discriminated against silver, and refused to coin or recoin it, that people lost faith in silver, and its value as compared with gold depreciated.

The value of a gold dollar rests alone on the faith and credit of the Government, and under restored bimetallism the value of a silver dellar would rest on the same basis. The ratio of 16 to 1 was established more than sixty years ago, after a careful estimate, which showed that there was in weight just about sixteen times as much silver as gold in the world. The proportions of values have not materially changed.

When Jesus of Nazareth scoursed the money changers from the Temple, when he denounced the Jewish hlerarchy, charging them with binding heavy burdens too grievous to be borne, he was denounced as a revolutionist and Anarchist. When the people of the American colonies protested against the unjust taxation of Great Britain they were denounced as a revolutionist. When Richard Cobden led his crusade against the unjust and oppressive Corn laws of Great Britain he was denounced as a revolutionist. When Millam H. Seward pronounced that this Nation could not endure one-half slave and one-half free he was denounced as a revolutionist. When Millam H. Seward pronounced that this Nation could not endure one-half slave and one-half free he was denounced as a revolutionist. The cry of revolutionist and Anarchist have always been raised whenever man has protested against existing abuses in government and social order.

When Mr. Rockwell had finished and was wining the perspiration from his seething brow,

When Mr. Rockwell had finished and was wiping the perspiration from his seething brow, Bernard J. York, of Kings, hopped up with the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Fearing, apparently, that Chief Clerk De Freest might fail to give the proper emphasis at the Important point, Mr. York insisted on reading the report himself. It will be found in another

VAIN ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS PURROY. When Mr. York got through reading, he moved to adopt the report, and topped that motion with another, moving the previous question. Chairman Rockwell, with the celerity of a trained machinist, put the questions, and although Henry D. Purroy, of New-York, and half a dozen other silver apostles were on their feet howling and gesticulating, the chairman "jammed" the platform through and declared it duly adopted. Nothing dismayed, however, and although he knew that Hill had especially requested him to keep quiet for this occasion anyhow. Purroy continued to trumpet and how! that Rockwell was "stiffling free speech." "Sit down," screamed Rockwell, "you are out

"No man can make me sit down," retorted Purroy at the top of his voice,

Purroy appealed from the Chair's decision that the previous question had been ordered on which the platform had been adopted. After a long and heated discussion, in which Senator Guy and others rose to points of order, Chairman Rock-

The roll was called by Chief Clerk De Freest. The great majority were voting to sustain Rockwell. When Purroy's name was reached in the New-York list, the latter hopped around on his tiptoes and piped out: "I ask to be excused from stairs leading to the stage, helped himself to a glass of water from the chairman's pitcher, and, pulling out a roll of typewritten matter, began to read. The idea of a delegate having prepared himself with a typewritten speech on a question of being excused from voting, struck the crowd as so ludicrous that he was met with a loud

with a long lingo about his determination to stand by Bryan and free silver, although he had gone to Chicago as an uncompromising gold man. Plainly, Purroy's object was to exploit his assure his hearers that he would pretend to be as dent and disinterested nature of his explanations. The shouters who had been put there to 'Sit down, sit down''; a loud uproar broke out.

Dr. Robert P. Bush, of Chemung, who was picked out to head the free-silver electoral tick-

VOTES AGAINST HIS OWN MOTION.

none of them accused Mr. Thacher of believing in free silver. Mr. Pratt said in part:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Our enemy, the Republican party, holds the citudel of our State, Government, Three years are they wrested it from our grasp. Since then they have twice successfully withstood our assaults. Intrenched behind a phenomenal majority, in families security they are reveiling at the feast in rictous disregard of their duty and orgoriunity. Confident of an easy victory in New-York, and a return to power in the Federal Government, they have chosen puppets as their champlons and sent them forth to the coming battle of the ballots.

To contest the Governorship of New-York with Frank S. Black I have the honor to present for your consideration the name of John Boyd Thacher, of Albany. The people will compare the candidates. Mr. Black's experience in the public service is measured by a six-months' session of Congress. His short public career has been distinguished by a scandalous abuse of the Congressional franking privilege and a singular opposition to the cause of freedom in Cuba. His narrow mind, blatant hypocrisy and bigoted partisanship were made apparent when he declared at the late Republican Convention that a man who had voted a Democratic ticket for ten years was "beyond prayers." The press of the State thereupon called him a "Tool" and "blatherskite," but the Republican State Convention nominated him for Govertor.

For twenty years John Boyd Thacher has served his city, his State and his country with distinguished ability, self-sacrificing devotion and eminent success. As a State Senator he deserved and won the highest praise bestowed upon any legislator for his services in the interest of organized labor. As Mryor of Albany in 1885 and 185 he secured the lowest tax rate imposed for many years before or since he was recalled to that office by the people of Albany a year ago. Having served in the Senate on the Committee on Cities in the most perpexing and important problem that confron

CLIMAN OF THE SULZER BOOM.

The proposition to make Mr. Thacher the nomince met with little enthusiasm, but when Judge F. W. Downs, of Binghamton, a round-faced, burly descendant of a line of Irish kings

HIGH CLASS CARPETINGS.

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AUBUSSON WHOLE CARPETS

ENGLISH VELVETS

in plain colorings, 9 and 12 ft. wide.

FOR PURE STYLE AND ARTISTIC EFFECT THESE GOODS ARE UNSURPASSED.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

Congressman William Sulzer, of New-York, a tremendous racket broke out. Mr. Downs was not long in learning that Thacher was the favor-

"Don't stultify yourselves," he cried, "by putting in nomination a man not in sympathy with CHICAGO TICKET AND PLATFORM INDORSEDyour platform and candidates. (Wild applause, confined mainly to the galleries.) Have you a single utterance of Thacher's in favor of the platform and the candidates you have indersed here to-day?" (More cheers, but from spectators, mostly.) Mr. Downs went on as follows:

tors, mostly.) Mr. Downs went on as follows:

When the work of the Convention at Chicago was finished the first man from the State of New-York to declare his alleriance to it was William Sulzer. (Applause.) He has been with it from lis inception; he has been with it in the strife up to the present time, and his services will be deducated to it until the election is over, whether he receives the nomination here or not. (Applause.) My friends, the gentleman's history is too well known for me to take up very mu he of your time, saffice to say that, while he is yet a young man, this is a young man's campaign. There are three cardidates for Governors of different States who are at young as he is, and the next President is going to be a man of about his age. (Applause.) He was elected a member of Assembly by the distinguished organization upon whom we rely each successive election for our majorities for the Democratic party. (Yells of "Three cheers for Tammany Hall." Applause and cheers.) And he was sent for five consecutive times by that organization and the Democratis of the city of New-York, each time with an increased majority, to pay for the interest which he had taken in the party and the organization. I leave the case of William Sulzer, the poor man's friend, the vote-getter, the winner, in your hands.

PORTER PLACED IN NOMINATION.

John N. Carlisle, of Jefferson, presented the name of Wilbur F. Porter, of that county, and platform." With this Mr. Purroy skipped up the incidentally attacked Thacher, alleging that he was not a genuine silver man. Mr. Carlisle also attacked ex-Governor Flower and was sure that Thacher "had never opened his mouth in favor of free coinage of silver. "Why," added Mr. Carlisle, "our bitterest enemies—the Democrats

of free collage.
Carlisle, "our bitterest enemies—the Democrate who have left us and have gone into the gold camp—will indorse Thacher."

Jabez C. Pierce, of Monroe, a bald-headed silverite, who made his first appearance in a State Convention yesterday, seconded Sulzer's nomination. He said: "William Sulzer didn't nomination. He said: "William Sulzer didn't nomination." nomination. He said: "William Sulzer didn't wait until the lith of September to say whether he was for the Chicago platform and candidates. You will make this convention the laughing stock of the country, if you indorse free silver and put a gold bug at the head of your ticket." (Prolonged applauss.) Mr. Pierce, wantly prointense fealty to the free-sliver lunacy, and to assure his hearers that he would pretend to be as crazy as any of them as long as the campaign lasted, but the galleries misunderstood the ar-

GRADY'S KNIFE IN SULZER.

When New-York County was called, "Tom" Grady went on the platform sporting his Tambadge. He began by sneering at the aspirations of the silver men to head the State et, jumped up and said: "The gentleman has ticket with an original out-and-out silver man et, jumped up and said: "The gentleman has asked to be excused from voting, and I move that he be excused without subjecting us to a confident of their ability to proceed to Niagara and turn the rapids the other way." (Laughter man, ex-Congressman Hosea H. Rockwell, of Chemung, for chairman, and a list of vice-presidents and secretaries. Mr. Rockwell was led to the platorm by "Pat" McCarren, of Brooklyn.

et, jumped up and said: "The gentleman has asked to be excused from voting, and I move that he be excused without subjecting us to a longer harangue."

While Purroy was speaking, "Charlie" De Freest was heard to remark: "I thought Guy the platorin by "Pat" McCarren, of Brooklyn.

VOTES AGAINST HIS OWN MOTION. could make a better speech than that."

VOTES AGAINST HIS OWN MOTION.

Purroy got through at last, and said that he would vote against his own motion appealing from the chairman's decision. It appearing at last to the dullest-witted in the body that Mr. Purroy's purpose was to make a speech and tell how strong he was for Bryan and free-silver, the roll-call was suspended and his motion was declared lost. Later in the day Mr. Purroy and his friends explained that he had given out advance copies of his speech to the newspapers, and thought he would be "queered" if he failed to deliver it in the Convention.

Several times during the day, Senator Guy arose as though intending to address the Convention. Asked this evening why he had not embraced the opportunity, he said: "This is a bad year for cyclone orators. I was afraid the Lieutenant-Governorship might strike me if 1 went on the platform."

After Chairman Rockwell had announced that the Bryan free-silver, 16-to-1, unlimited-coin age, repudiation and Anarchy platform had been swallowed by the Convention, he said that nominations for Governor were the next thing be order, and recognized Louis N. Pratt, Internat Revenue Collector at Albany, who submitted the name of John Boyd Thacher.

PRATT PRESENTS THACHER'S NAME.

Mr. Pratt gave in detail many reasons why Mr. Thacher should receive the nomination, but none of them accused Mr. Thacher of believing.

Mayor James C. McGuire, of Syracuse, made a long address in favor of Sulzer, in which he told the convention that he couldn't afford to nominate a candidate like Thacher, who "don't believe in our platform." Thacher, he alleged, was "a gold-standard man." The Mayor of Syracuse went into a dreary argument on the silver question, which so tired his audience, that the gallery shouters began to shout: "Time's up" "Sit down." Goe home to Onondaga." etc. J. Young, of Schoharie County, had a letter from Judge Mayhew, of that county, advising the Scheharie delegation to vote for Thacher.

J. J. Junior, of Ithaca, closed the debate for Sulzer.

A rollcall was at last reached, and was watched with interest. Many counties divided their vote between Thacher and Sulzer. Kings gave the latter nineteen votes to twelve for Thacher. When New-York was reached, John C. Sheehan arose and said: "I am instructed by the delegation from the County of New-York to cast its 105 votes for John Boyd Thacher," an announcement which was roundly cheered on

the floor of the convention.

At the end of the rollcall, Chief Cler De Freest At the end of the folical, their terms of the sense figured up the result, and made the announcement of the vote as follows: Whole number of votes in the convention, 450; whole number of votes cast, 443; for John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, 333; for William Sulzer, of New-York, 90; for Wilbur F. Porter, of Jefferson, 20. Here is the way the counties voted:

The result of the first and only ballot was as follows:

Broome 4	*	
Cattaraugus	. 5	
Cayuga 6		
Chautauqua	1.0	
C. Classification - constitution - c	not vote.	
Chenango	721	
Clinton	- 3	
Columbia	1	
Cortland 3	75	
Delaware	- 3	
Dutchess	2000	
Erie 3	20	
Essex 1	2	
Franklin		
Fulton and Hamilton 3	-	
General	1	
Greene	- B	
Herkimer 2		
Jefferson	4.14	
Kings 40	1.0	
Lewis	- 11	
Livingston	**	
Madison	11	
Monroe 10		
Montgomery		
New York	20.00	
Niagara		
Chaige	77	

Tioga Tompkins . Lister ... Warren ... Washington

Mr. Sulzer was at once recognized by the chairman. His silver partisans loudly demanded that he should "take the platform," but Mr. Sulzer exhibited romarkable moderation and refused the glittering chance of making a hurrah speech. He contented himself with saying: "Mr. Chairman, I move to make the nomination of John Boyd Thacher unanimous." Chairman

Rockwell put the motion and it was carried. NO OPPOSITION TO PORTER AND TITUS. Wilbur F. Porter, of Jefferson County, who had received 20 votes for Governor, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant-Governor, and Robert C. Titus was put up without op-position for Associate Justice of the Court of

THE PLATFORM.

BRYANISM AND ALTGELDISM SWAL-LOWED.

RAINES LAW, STATE ADMINISTRATION AND LEGISLATURE ATTACKED.

Buffalo, Sept. 17,-The following is the platform submitted by the Committee on Resolutions and adopted by the Democratic State Convention here to-day:

CHICAGO PLATFORM INDORSED.

The Democratic party of the State of New The Democratic party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, unreservedly indorses the platform adopted by the Democratic party at the National Convention held in Chicago on July 7, 1896; cordially approves the nomination there made, pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active suppert, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embedded more completely the laterests of the bodied more completely the interests of the whole people, as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit, than that given to the country by the National Democratic Convention of 1896.

EXCISE.

We denounce those provisions of the Raines Liquor Law which deprive municipalities of the right to restrict and regulate the liquor traffic within reasonable limits prescribed by law; which divert excise moneys from local treasuries, where they properly belong, into the State Treasury, in order to make good deficiencies in State revenues, caused by the extravagance of Republican Legislatures, that otherwise would need to be supplied by additional direct taxation; which fasten upon the people a gigantic need to be supplied by additional direct taxa-tion; which fasten upon the people a gigantic State political machine, breeding corruption and intimidation; and which compel the granting of licenses to persons or places of notoriously bad character. If intrusted with power, we pledge our representatives to enact a just and reason-able excise law, restoring the principle of local supervision and regulation, conferring upon each locality the correct and use of its own excise locality the control and use of its own excise revenue with which to reduce its local taxation, and guaranteeing to each municipality the determination of its own excise regulation within proper limitations prescribed by general

GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE ARRAIGNED We arraign the administration of Governor Morton and recent Republican Legislatures for their extravagant legislation, whereby the State taxes have been largely increased and the burdens of the people augmented. Instead of reforms which were promised, there have been reforms which were promised, there have been flagrant corruption and misrule. Instead of economy, there has been prodigality. Instead of retrenchment, there has been increased expend-iture. Instead of legislation for the people there have been protection and favoritism for trusts and monopolies.

PUBLIC WORKS MANAGEMENT.

We charge that the administration of the office of Superintendent of Public Works by the present incumbent has been notoriously extrayagant, corrupt, regardless of law and defiant of public de-THE LEGISLATURE ATTACKED.

The Republican Legislature has multiplied

unnecessary and ruinous spe most without limit, suppressed freedom of legis-lative debate, held secret sessions in violation of the Constitution, and exhibited the grossest parti-sanship even to the extent of legislating out of the non-partisan managers of the Stat ospitals and of other charitable institutions of

We reaffirm our adherence to the principle of home rule for municipalities. We especially de-nounce the Republican policy which sanctioned one kind of legislation for Democratic cities and another kind for Republican cities, and we insist upon substantially uniform legislation for all cities, regardless of partisan consideration.

NEWS FOR THE VETERANS.

We protest against the repeated violation by Republican State officials of the Constitution and laws which guarantee preference in the publaws which guarantee preference in the public service to honorably discharged soldiers and salt-ors of the Union Army and Navy, whereby and by various prefences and excuses veterans have been removed from positions without cause in order to make room for political favorites. We demand the strict and honest enforcement of the laws in that behalf.

We recommend the building and maintenance of a uniform system of good roads throughout the State, the expense thereof to be equitably divided between the State and the respective localities.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES. We recommend such a modification and revision of the Employers' Liability and Anti-Conspiracy laws as will offer equal opporturity and secure exact justice to employes and employers.

exact justice to employes and employers.

Upon these principles and policies applicable to State affairs we invite the co-operation of all good citizens, to the end that a better administration of the affairs of our State may be obtained. that local self-government may be re-established, that the principle of home rule for cities may be enforced, that fair and honest legislation may be enacted, that lower tax rates may be secured and the true welfare, prosperity and happiness of the people may be promoted.

DANFORTH SUCCEEDS HINKLEY. COMPOSITION OF THE NEW DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.-The new State Committee met at the Iroquois Hotel this afternoon, and after a short and harmonious session adjourned subject to the call of the chair. Elliot Danforth. of Chenango, was placed in nomination for the position of chairman by the retiring head of the committee, Major Hinkley, and in opposition to him Michael J. Coffey, of Brooklyn, named Norton Chase, of Albany. Mr. Danforth was elected by a vote of 26 to 4-Willard P. Reid, Gottfried Westernacher, James P. Cunningham and Mr. Coffey in the negative. Mr. Danforth's election was afterward made unanimous.

John B. Judson, of Gloversville, was selected secretary, and John F. Gaynor, of Onondaga, treasurer. Calvin J. Huson, of Yates, was chosen as clerk of the committee, to succeed Charles R. Freest, who declined to serve longer. Lemuel H. Wager, of Albany, was continued as sergeant-at-arms. A resolution was adopted instructing the chairman to appoint an Executive Committee, which the chairman announced he Protests were read by some Kings County men

against the seating of Bernard J. York as committeeman from the VIth Senate District. Pro tests were also heard from the XLIIId, XLIVth and XLVth Districts, where contests were on. The committee decided to take no action. The committee took to action upon the resignation of William F. Sheehan as member of the Democratic National Committee from New-York. It is generally conceded that Frank Campbell, of Bath, will be recommended by the

Chairman Danforth started for Utica late this afternoon. On Monday he will go to New-Xerk.

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good complexions. committee the latter part of next week. The fol-lowing is the new State Committee by districts:

food. Use Woodbury's Facial Soap. It makes

postrict. Name

De Elliot Danforth,
27 John R. Judsen,
28 George Lew's,
49 Norton (Tass) 22 James P. Dunn. 23 Arthur A. McClane. 24 Storm Evans. 25 James A. Petts.

SENATOR HILL REMAINS SILENT. NOTHING TO SAY APOUT THE BUFFALO TICKES AT WOLFERT'S ROOST

Aleany, N. Y., Sept. 17 .- As soon as word was received in Albany of the nomination of Mayor Thacher for Governor, Senator Hill was telephoned to at Wolfert's Roost, and asked for an inrview on the nomination and platform. He replied that he had nothing to say. An effort was made also to get Mayor Thacher, but he is at his summer home at Altamont and could not be reached.

pic there ought to come out nonesty and squarely for free silver."

"Will the ticket on that platform be indorsed at Brooklyn? was asked.

"I think it would be very unlikely. I found when I was in New-York this week that the people through the country, who a few weeks ago favored the indorsement of the State ticket, no matter what the Buffalo Convention did, have somewhat changed their opinion.

"This is a year when people have got to speal out. Any man who tuns on a ticket and attempt to conceal his sentiments on the issues before the people subjects himself to criticism from bot sides and is sure to fall between.

"I regret that we cannot have but one Staticket. If we have to select a third ticket the free-silver people will have forced the issue."

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

John Boyd Thacher was born at Hallston Springs. N. Y., on September II, 1847. He is the oldest sor of the late George H. Thucher, who was for man, years Mayor of Albany, and his mother was Ursul. Boyd, daughter of David Boyd, of Schenectady, His first American ancestor was the Rev. Thacher, who was the first pastor of the old Sout-Church of Boston. His father's maternal grandfather, Judge Hornell, was the founder of the town of Hornellaville, in this State.

After the usual preparatory course John Boys Thacher entered Williams College, from which institution he was graduated in 1869. He then entered his father's carwheel works, where he was taught the trade of moulder, in which he became proficien' His evenings he passed in taking a thorough course of bookkeeping, and, having finally mastered hi father's business in every detail, he became a memher of the firm. The business is now conducted by Mr. Thacher and his brother, George H. Thacher. flairs was as a member of the Board of Health o

Albany. In 1881 he was elected to the State Senat from the Albany district on the Democratic ticker Here it became his duty to look after the necessary appropriations to carry on the work of building the Capitol. Mr. Thacher was also active in having contract work in prisons abolished. While serving on the Senate Cities Committee, charged with the investigation of the government of the city of New-York, Mr. Thacher became interested in the subjec of tenement-house reform, and introduced a bill ap-pointing a commission, which was afterward or ganized with Joseph W. Drexel as chairman, an the labors of which resulted in much remedial legis

In the spring of 1886 Mr. Thacher was elected Mayo. of Albany. It was the bi-centennial year of the new Mayor the celebration, which lasted four days. was successful. Following the expiration of his Mayorally term came the Presidential contest of 188 and, having been chosen president of the State League of Democratic Clubs, Mr. Thacher conceive he idea of making a canal-boat canvass from one en of the State to the other. After this election Mr Thacher and his wife spent the winter in Turkey and

of Albany on the Democratic ticket and was elected. This was the first election in Albany under the law changing the time of election from spring to fall. He has till January 1, 1898, to serve of his present term. In 1872 Mr. Thacher married Miss Emma Tread-

In 1872 Mr. Thacher married Miss Emma Treadwell, of Albany.

Mr. Thacher was brought most prominently
before the public as the chairman of the Board
of World's Fair Commissioners of this State. It
was he who established the system of awards, and
in spite of opposition had his scheme adopted. He
was also chairman of the Awards Committee. He
is a Cleveland man, and also a warm personal
friend of Senator Hill.

Mr. Thacher holds high rank in the Masonia
friend of Senator Hill.

Mr. Thacher holds high rank in the Masonia
fraternity, and in Albany is one of the few who
fraternity, and in Albany is one of the few who
fraternity, and the thirty-third degree. He is Past
have attained the thirty-third degree. He is Past
Master of Masters' Lodge No. 5, and has held
exalted positions in many Masonic bodies. To is a
member of the Democratic phalanx, to which he
presented the Cleveland banner borne by that body
through various campaigns.

WILBUR F. PORTER.

WILBUR F. PORTER

Wilbur F. Porter, the Democratic nomines for Lieutenant-Governor, is a native of Herkmer County, where he was born in 1832. He went to Jefferson County in 1842. Mr. Porter te elved an academ ferson County in 1842. Mr. Porter to elved an academic education, and began studying law while teaching at Cape Vincent, Jeffrson County. In 185 he was admitted to tractice. He is now a member of the war of Forter, Walts and Porter, of Watertown. He has been elected Mayor of Watertown five times. He is known as a war horse of Democracy in that section, and has served as State Committeners. Soon after Bryan and Sewall were nomiteed to came out strongly for them and the Chicago platform. He is now one of the Judges of the Court of Claims.

ROBERT C. TITUS Robert C. Titus, who was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in the little village of Eden, Eric County, October 24, 1839. His education was obtained in the common schools and at Oberlin College, Ohio. He was admitted to the Oberlin College. Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1836. For four years he represented the town of Hamburg in the Board of Supervisors, He served gallantly in the War of the Rebellion. In 1877 he was elected District-Attenney of Buffalo, every other Democrat on the ticken suffering defeat. In 1881 he was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1881, In 1885 he was elected to the office of Judge of the Superior Court court court was abolished last year, and he came Justice of the Supreme Court, which office he holds at the present time.

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